

The Orient.

Vol. VIII. No 28

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13, 1921

Price, Five Piastres

WESTERN TURKEY ANNUAL MEETING

Bible House, Stamboul, July 1-8, 1921

For the first time in seven years the Western Turkey Mission of the American Board was able to hold an Annual Meeting this summer. It was impossible for the stations of Sivas and Trebizond to send delegates, and the only ones to represent Caesarea were Dr. and Mrs. Dewey, under appointment to that station, who have not yet been there. But from Smyrna there came Mr. Birge, Miss MacCallum, Miss Mills, and Miss Greene; the delegates for Marsovan were Dr. and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs. Marden, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Riggs; Miss Kinney was present from Nicomedia and Miss Parsons from Brousa, besides all the members of Constantinople Station, whose official representatives were Dr. McNaughton, Mr. Goodsell, Mrs. Marden and Miss Barker. Mr. Goodsell made a capital chairman and Mr. C. T. Riggs was reelected secretary. There were present from the Eastern Mission Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Riggs, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Riggs, Miss Mary W. Riggs, and Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Maynard; and at the opening session Rev. E. A. Yarrow of the Caucasus was also present and made an address.

The meeting was favored with a visit from Rear-Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, who spoke to the delegates about the work in which the Mission is engaged. One afternoon the missionaries present were all the guests of Consul-General and Mrs. Ravndal to tea. And on the Fourth of July, the day was spent in patriotic exercises and all business was suspended.

Much of the work of the meeting was prepared in committees, five of which, those on Plans and Measures, Religious Exercises, Finance, Education, and the Press, were especially busy. The Necrology read at this meeting was given in THE ORIENT of last week. It was an impressive list; and it is also worth noting that no death connected with this Mission has been recorded since October of last year.

The reports read, from Constantinople, Marsovan, Smyrna and Trebizond, gave an interesting resumé of events since the last meeting, and in spite of the darkness of the war period, were optimistic for the future. The reports of the Publication Department, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and the Language School were all of interest, the last-named being the first of its kind, as the School has been in operation less than a year. An item on the program of great interest was the appearance of the eleven students in the Language School who gave, each in the tongue he or she has been studying, a brief address before the meeting. Nine were in Turkish,

and one each in Greek and Armenian, and a twelfth, who has been studying Kourdish, made some remarks in that language.

Several amendments were made to the Constitution and By-laws of the Mission, to bring them into line with the Handbook of the Board and also to make due recognition of the newly organized Mission Language School.

Regarding the proposition to establish a School for Religious Education, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Understanding that the International College and the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna have under consideration a plan to provide a one-year course of training for Student Volunteers and others desiring to prepare themselves for direct Christian work,

"Resolved: that the Mission cordially approves of this plan, and recommends the International College and the American Collegiate Institute to give it effect for a year as an initial experiment as soon as possible.

"Resolved: that the Education Committee be asked to nominate a committee to consider the problem of a School for Religious Education, and report to the Annual Meeting of next year."

This committee was appointed as follows:— Messrs. Harlow, Pye, Fowle, White, Goodsell, Miss Greene and Miss Kinney; also as consulting members, President Gates and Professor Black of Robert College, Professor Nickoley of the American University of Beirut, Rev. J. R. Brewster of Salonica, Rev. P. E. Nilson of Tarsus, Rev. H. H. Riggs of Harpout, and Dr. W. W. Peet of Constantinople.

An overture of the Trustees of the Konia Hospital looking toward the taking over of that hospital by the American Board was acted on favorably by the meeting; and at the same time the Mission expressed its conviction that the time has come to increase the efficiency of the medical work of the Mission by strengthening the medical force of each hospital, by developing a plan of internship, by preparing to take over when practicable the hospitals that have been under the management of the Near East Relief, and possibly by the appointment of a Medical Secretary for the Board in Boston.

In connection with the importance of educational work, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved: that all educational work with which members of our Mission are connected should be encouraged and strengthened to the utmost available degree, in the conviction that one of the most important contributions that friendly Americans can offer to the citizens of the Near East is the American school and college. But we feel that amid the present solemn uncertainties the time has not come to fix a

permanent balance of our effort as between Intermediate and Collegiate education.

"Resolved: that the Mission expresses its high appreciation of the Near East Relief work, not only for its unprecedented service in saving life and restoring hope, but in its aim of undertaking the industrial and educational training of the rising generation under its care.

"Resolved: that the Mission is willing, if desired, to meet any national or popular movement, Armenian, Greek, Turkish or other, looking toward the establishment or improvement of public school systems or professional, vocational, technical or other advanced educational institutions, by sharing if possible in securing expert American advice and assistance, and perhaps some limited and temporary financial aid."

In connection with the work of the N. E. R., the following minute was also adopted:—"Recognizing that missionary policy requires the training of Christian leadership rather than the education of the mass of the children of the land, we most cordially approve of the efforts of the Near East Relief to train the orphans in God fearing, good citizenship and self-support. We believe it is our privilege and responsibility to select from these orphans individuals of special promise and train them in our own schools, preparing them for Christian leadership in service, and we would request the financial cooperation of the Near East Relief in this work. We acknowledge most gratefully the service of the Near East Relief in operating our hospitals with such a high degree of efficiency and with such material additions to our equipment during this period of reconstruction, and would urge that organization to fully continue this most important branch of their work till such time as political circumstances and the financial condition of the Board shall enable it to resume the direction and control of these hospitals."

The Meeting listened with interest to the plans inaugurated for bringing the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna up to the grade of a College; and these resolutions were passed on this topic:—

1. Resolved: that the Mission expresses its hearty approval of the steps taken for the reorganization of the American Collegiate Institute, Smyrna, toward making it a training school of college grade for young women.

2. Recognizing the work this institution has done in the past in training teachers for our Mission schools, and desiring the closest cooperation between it and other educational work in [the Mission, Resolved: that the Mission expresses its readiness, in response to the request of the Smyrna delegates, to be represented on the Local Board of Control by a member nominated by the Mission. Miss Barker of Gedik Pasha was so nominated.

3. Resolved: that the Mission recognizes the Collegiate Institute in its proposed reorganization as the Normal Training College for Young Women for the Mission.

Steps were taken at this meeting to secure as soon as possible the rebuilding of the burned Talas Hospital, and also to secure the appointment of a Sunday School Secretary for Turkey, who was asked for before the war.

The meeting also recommended the appointment of a

special committee to see about some memorial of the centennial anniversary of the beginning of publication work in this country, perhaps in the line of securing a mission press; and it also voted to enter some plan of cooperation with the American Press in Beirut in the proper observance of this centenary. It further recommended the strengthening of the staff of the Publication Department.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following:—

Treasurer: W. W. Peet, LL. D.

Assistant Treasurer: L. R. Fowle.

Auditors: Messrs. A. C. Ryan and S. Anderson.

Librarian: C. T. Riggs.

Trustees of Mission Theological Seminary: the ordained members of Marsovan Station with Dr. MacCallum and Mr. Harlow.

Committee ad Interim: the gentlemen of Constantinople station and Miss Barker, Miss Kinney and Miss Parsons.

Publication Committee: The Committee ad Interim.

Preacher for 1922: Rev. S. Ralph Harlow.

Alternate:—Rev. Cass A. Reed.

For three year term on Committee on Language School: Miss Kinney.

The devotional sessions of the meeting were strong and helpful, and were made the more interesting by special music furnished by members of the meeting.

Both the delegates and the friends present expressed the conviction that this meeting was well worth while, and that in many respects it was fully up to the high standard set in pre-war meetings, despite the limitations imposed by the times.

CHARLES T. RIGGS

Secretary of the Mission

REPORT OF TREBIZOND STATION

Trebizond, June 27, 1921.

Soon after the arrival of Mrs. Crawford in September last, Mrs. Stapleton left for America. Some other workers of the Near East Relief have retired since that time. The missionary force now consists of Mr. Stapleton, Miss Cole and Mrs. Crawford. Miss Daniels and Miss Gillespie, of the Near East Relief, are also here.

For several months Mr. Stapleton has been Acting Director of the N.E.R., in addition to his duties as a missionary and as Treasurer of the Station. Miss Cole is in charge of the Girls' Orphanage. Since the withdrawal of Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Crawford has taken charge of the Boys' Orphanage.

Every Sunday there are regular services in the church, under the care of Mr. Stapleton. There are no church members here, but in addition to the boarders in the two orphanages, a small congregation assembles each week.

Mrs. Chakarian, widow of the former pastor, is employed

to teach the women to read and to guide them in their prayers.

There are 100 girls in the school, including the girls of the orphanage, and refugee girls in families. They are taught the common branches, the American language, embroidery, lacemaking, sewing, knitting, cutting and making of dresses, weaving, and cooking. With the exception of the smallest children, all the clothing of the orphan girls, including their stockings, are made by themselves. The running expenses are at present paid by the Near East Relief. It is the opinion of the station (approved of by the writer of this letter, who attaches great value to this branch of work) that if this support should be withdrawn, the school should be maintained at all costs by the American Board, for the influence of the school in inculcating the principles of justice, which we maintain, is very strong. We have the purpose of increasing the work of the school, and of accepting Turkish children, especially in the kindergarten.

The care of the Boys' Orphanage does not include education in school, for excepting lessons in English, given by Mr. Stapleton, and the teaching of the boys in the different trades, the education is under the Armenian priest. Our personal influence on the boys is comparatively small.

Miss Cole and Mrs. Crawford spent a week during October in our outstation of Ordou. The largest church and the pastor's house were destroyed during the war. The school building has been repaired and serves for school and church. During the absence of the pastor, the teacher preaches. The people have shown their ordinary zeal for the church and for the school, and we ask for continued support for the school, the church and the evangelical work. Recent news from this place excites our sympathy, particularly news from our friends, of whom we receive only indirect communications. Of our other church in the same city, only a few scattered individuals remain.

The Station repeats urgently its demand for two missionary families, and for a teacher to take the place of Miss Mary Cole, who is permanently detained. We are very grateful for the help of Rev. Robert Stapleton, of the Eastern Mission, who has consented to fill the place of the others; but we feel that the station should be manned, not temporarily, but permanently.

We ask that the appropriations for the next year be the same as for the past year, with the addition of \$100.00 from the Woman's Board for a Turkish department in the school.

OLIVE N. CRAWFORD

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

All of the destroyers have "reported in" this week and so the Club and Camp have kept usually busy. Forty-four men and eleven American girls were in Camp over the last week end. Tennis Courts and Croquet grounds are in excellent condition. The Club restaurant has been serving fresh apple pie and the cook cannot keep up with the demand. Apple pie seems to spell "home."

The recent disaster in the Black Sea has been the source of a good deal of comment. The U.S.S. "Overton" stood by and, as the boys say, did the "hero act." Not that she cannot do it well, but the boys on the other destroyers say it is always the fortune of the "Overton" to be around when any thing happens, and they'd like the chance once in a while to show what they could do. The "Scorpion" has gone up to Therapia and the Camp will take the place of Club for the boys on her.

The Club is in need of magazines for distribution on the ships when going out on duty. The Americanization class meets on Mondays and Thursdays, and we would be glad to have visits from members of the American Colony. Last Sunday Mr. J. K. Birge of Smyrna was the speaker for the Sunday evening service, his topic being "Four Pairs of Eyes." Mr. Clements of the British G. H. Q. sang "The Wreck of the Hesperus" and "Lead Kindly Light." The rooms were full. Mr. Birge and Mr. Clements will have the service next Sunday, July 17, Mr. Clements singing "Oh Divine Redeemer."

Program for the week:

THURSDAY, JULY 14th

2-3 p.m. Americanization Club.
8:30 Movies Music

FRIDAY

12:30 Sight seeing, Selamlık and Dervishes

SATURDAY

Motor picnic. Base ball

SUNDAY

Motor picnic

4-5 Concert and Lemonade
8-9 Sunday Sing and Service. Speaker J. K. Birge of Smyrna. Soloist, Mr. Clements, B.G.H.Q.
9:00 Movies and Music

MONDAY

2-3 Americanization class
8:30 Movies and music.

TUESDAY

8:30 Dance.

WEDNESDAY

1:30 Sightseeing, weather permitting

AMERICA AND THE TURKS

A letter recently published in a Turkish paper here from its correspondent in America, stating that there had been a recrudescence there of a campaign hostile to the Turks, leads the Turkish daily *Aksham* to comment thus on this supposed piece of news:—"Let us be thankful to Wilson for not

having given us more than 14 principles of justice. If there had been a single one in addition, who knows how many more provinces it would have lost us in Anatolia, and with how many other peoples we should now be at war! These principles are no ordinary things. The simple application of the one that refers to majorities has cost us Smyrna and Thrace. Do you think the Americans feel any regret at such a paradoxical application of their principles? It makes them neither hot nor cold. And even at this moment when Europe seems disposed to recognize the rights of the majority in Smyrna and in Thrace, the American press chides the Allied Powers for not giving Greece their financial, political and military help, so that the latter might the more readily absorb those territories. But ought not America to have felt on the contrary some pride in the fact that two years after the proclamation of the Fourteen Principles, at least one of them,—that concerning the rights of majorities,—seemed to have a chance of being put in application? The animosity of America against Angora is daily increasing, thanks to Hellenic propaganda.

"The Turkish people is so accustomed to ingratitude,—which it has suffered to an equal degree with injustice,—that it no longer worries about either past or present. What is true in any case is, that if five centuries ago the Turks had had the same mentality that the Americans have in this twentieth century, from the gates of Vienna to the heart of Asia there would not have been heard today the slightest tinkling of a bell,* and every vestige of Christianity would have disappeared. That is the difference between the ancestors of these Turks who are accused of being *barbarians*, and the civilized Americans of our day!"

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(From *Near East Relief*)

There are twenty Syrian refugee families, numbering about 96 persons, who live around wherever they can in Galata and Pera, and who come to the church at 16 Rue Carnavoula, Tarla Bashi, Pera. The church is a very dingy little affair, but it is at present the center of the old time Assyrian Church for it is here that Elias, Patriarch of Turkey and India, has his seat.

The refugees have come to Constantinople from such places as Bitlis, Sert, and Mardin. Some have succeeded in obtaining a little work from time to time, but their "lack of tongue" has been a great obstacle to them in trying to earn a living. Many of them speak only Arabic and Kourdish, languages which are not of much use in Constantinople. They have been living in crowded, squalid rooms, or out in the street, struggling along for over a year. Mrs. Emrich who speaks Arabic, and who assisted with the investigation, thinks they should receive some aid.

(*) This alludes to the use of bells in churches to summon Christians to worship, while Moslems never use them, but call to prayer by the voice of the *müezzin*.

The refugees who were brought together in the church presented a pitiable picture. One family consisted of a young man and his wife with two little children. The man has been absolutely unable to find work and his little family is actually starving. One old tottering woman, so weak that she can hardly stand, has a married son who cannot find means of earning anything except by an occasional odd job as hawaladar. Another middle aged man was almost blind and found his way by means of a stick. One cannot blame him for begging on the streets. It is the only thing he can do. Two men were promptly turned away because they have no dependents and are able bodied, even if they are down and out at present. One man of about fifty who looks as though he were in the last stages of tuberculosis has a wife who is insane and two daughters unemployed. The old priest knows each family and he will be responsible for distributing whatever aid the Near East Relief gives.

Here again, as with all the refugees in Constantinople, it is a case of needing *work* which they cannot procure.

GLEE L. HASTINGS

The Near East Relief has sent the following supplies: 5 bags of beans, 2 bags rice, 2 cases soap, 5 bales old clothes, 2 bags old shoes, 50 blankets, 75 sets mens' underwear to be used by both men and women.

LOCAL PRESS

The *Ikdam* says:—"It seems to us that people might have confidence in the moral qualities of the Turks, who in this respect have given a good account of themselves and shown their superiority. By shedding their blood in the defence of the fatherland, the Turks have shown that they are a people of high morals. The peoples who are unworthy of trust are those who allow their honor to be trampled under feet. A people to whom one has given assistance and whom one has kept from disaster, is always grateful for this service. If now England saves Turkey, she will have found in the Orient the nation that she needs. Greece could never compensate for the disappearance of Turkey. Greece has no further role to play in the Orient. The Eastern sun shines for the most part on countries inhabited by Mohammedans. It is to the personal interest of England to be friendly to these peoples. Now Turkey is at the head of the Mohammedan elements; and the seeds of friendship that England sows in Turkish ground will bear fruits from which Turkey will not be the only one to profit."

The *Ileri* says:—"The duty of Europe, who is considered as the standard-bearer of civilization, is to complete the task assigned to her. To this task, no statesman can be indifferent, for in just that measure Europe would seem to fail in her duty. And besides, world affairs would go wrong, to the great satisfaction of evil-minded men. All these considerations are more than enough to make the western powers decide to act. While Anatolia strives on the one hand to secure the recognition of her rights, on the other hand the Powers must do what their own interests dictate."

THE ORIENT

A weekly record of the religious, philanthropic, educational political, economic and other interests of the Near East.

Subscription Prices—

In Turkey, Ltq. 2.00 paper.

In other countries, \$2.50 or 12s.

Single copies 5 piastres or 7 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Remittances from abroad should be by International Post Office Money Order when possible; but cheques or stamps will be accepted.

All communications and payments for subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor,

Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

JULY 13, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

This Mission Language School at Scutari this week closes its first scholastic year, and sends out a class of eleven members with certificates to signify their completion of its course. This does not mean that these eleven have completed their studies in the languages they have started. The first year of study is in the Language School; but each student is expected to continue at least for two years more a regular course of study wherever his or her work may be. Yet the measure of facility attained by these young people during their first term of language work is commendable, and makes earlier missionaries envious of the opportunities they have had. The school was delayed in beginning its term of work, last fall, by the unavoidable delay of the students in arriving from America; so that actual lessons were not begun till well on into November. The experiences of these eight months of actual work have been from the standpoint of the management of great value in determining future policies. But in spite of the experimental nature of much of the effort, the results reflect great credit on the Director of the School, Rev. P. F. Goodsell, and those associated with him on the corps of instruction. Aside from the classroom drill, a great deal of outside reading has been done by the students; and a very full and comprehensive course of lectures by specialists has served to give these new missionaries accurate information on many topics which they could not have found treated in books.

The experiment of a joint language school for the various languages of the country has proved a success: and while a few persons connected with other organizations than the American Board have taken partial courses in the school this year, we trust that soon there may be more participation in the benefits of the institution by such bodies as the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., which will no doubt send out secretaries for other than emergency work, in the near future, and

these persons will find this a splendid place to learn the language they will need to use.

A word of appreciation is also in place regarding the home atmosphere created in the hostel of the Language School by the loving care of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ryan, who have been in charge of it. They are now relinquishing this place, and the hostel will next year be in charge of Dr. and Mrs. MacCallum, who have already moved over to the School.

It is not yet known how many students may be expected for the reopening in the fall. Several have been heard from and with others correspondence is in progress. We trust that during the summer still others may be secured by the American Board with a view to some of the many vacancies calling for new workers. Although since the beginning of the great war, there have been forty new appointments to the three Turkey Missions and the Balkan Mission, still the total on the rolls today is not as large as it was in 1914, even including the members temporarily detained in America on furlough. And there are many urgent calls. It will hereafter be the settled policy of the Board and of the Missions that every new appointee for any but a short term shall spend the first year in the Language School; and we look for the progressive growth of the institution.

It is hardly necessary to refute in detail the statements of the *Aksham* whose diatribe against the United States will be found in another column. The conception this paper has of the American mind is so mistaken that it would be hard to tell where to begin to set it right. The comments it makes are an illustration of the old and fallacious practice of singling out one section of a document and building a theory on that. It is of course not fair to harp always on one of the famous fourteen points of ex-President Wilson, to the utter neglect of all the rest. In passing it might be remarked that as far as the rights of majorities are concerned, the present government in Angora does not appear at all anxious to put that principle in action with regard to the Kourds, whose attempts to secure self-government are being suppressed as rigorously as possible. But the general attitude of the American people might be fairly stated to be a determination that misrule should end and the rights of individuals to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness be secured, not in the Near East alone, but everywhere. In a country where Arab and Albanian, Kourds and Circassian, Greek and Armenian have all made eager efforts to get out from under what they felt to be injustice, the American people feel that a regime of justice that shall secure the rights of both Moslem and Jew and Christian, ought to be so established as to relieve the world from the constant danger of further worry. The American people is not so much concerned with the question as to who is in authority here, as it is with the necessity of some authority that will punish the evil-doer and secure the peaceable citizen in his rights. The American government does not intend to make any attempt to control affairs in this part of the world, but it does earnestly desire to see law

and order established, and the rights of both majorities and minorities safeguarded. Public opinion in America counts for something, as is acknowledged in the respect paid to it by the letter quoted in the Turkish paper. And public opinion will be influenced by deeds, not promises, by a right policy strongly carried out, rather than by any scheme of paper reforms.

THE "ARARATIAN" ARMENIAN EVANGELICAL COMMUNITY

In 1848 there was, in Etchmiadzin, a Doctor of Divinity (Vartabed) named Ghazar. He had come from Calcutta and lived in Constantinople. Ghazar became intimate with Asliantz Mookhsi Sarkis, who was a devout man. Ghazar observed that Mookhsi had not a correct understanding of religious questions. He gave him a Bible (New Testament) in the modern language, and often visiting him he helped him to understand the errors in the church, warning him not to tell anybody about these things.

Mookhsi did not keep his promise but told his new opinions to one of his friends, the tailor David. With the latter went Potientz Varto. These men often had meetings out of the village in the fields to pray and study the Bible. They were joined by Mardiros Tzardadarian and his brother Asadour. Mardiros associated specially with Ghazar Vartabed to get more light. Carpenter Arsen and Singer Shirin also followed them. When Mookhsi went to Constantinople for evangelical purposes at the suggestion of Ghazar, he brought back with him some religious books and Bibles (in the modern language), and so they were confirmed in their persuasion. At last it became known, and a persecution began against the small group. Then Ghazar Vartabed escaped secretly from Etchmiadzin to avoid the anger of the monks. All this took place in the days of Nerses Catholicos. Gradually the evangelical work spread in Etchmiadzin, Surmalu, Nakhritchewan, Novo Bayazid and Alexandropol Districts, meeting persecution everywhere. Finally the Evangelicals, hoping to escape persecution, made several fruitless attempts to enter the Gregorian Mother Church. The last attempt to unite with the Mother Church was made in the days of Kurimian Catholicos, at the Central meeting, where the representative of the Community, Zohrab Sarkissian, declared the desire of the Community, and the terms under which it wished to come under the direction of the Mother Church. The contract was the following: The Community to be free to have its creed, to carry on its services and to manage its ceremonies according to its conscience, but its officers to be ordained by the Armenian Catholicos, and the certificates to be given them by the consistory of Erivan District. The proposition remained without result for several reasons. After this last unsuccessful attempt, there were two other attempts by the General Evangelical Union of Shushi, Shamakh, Baku, Tiflis, Kars and Erivan, and by other places. But these attempts too were abortive. After this the evangelicals of Erivan Province on recommendation drew up the present

plan and presented it to Varantzoff Dashgoff, requesting him to intercede before those concerned. The Armenian Evangelicals were to be known as the Armenian Evangelical "Araratian" Community with similar rights to those of the other Christian Churches. The answer was the following: "Your request will be settled soon." There immediately followed the great universal war, followed by the present political liberty of Russia, by which the application of the community was settled positively, so that now we can enjoy the desired religious liberty.

1. At present the "Araratian" Community of Armenian Evangelicals is purely religious, and includes the evangelical Christians of Erivan Province. It has been in existence from 1850, and it acknowledges the leadership of the Apostolic Church.

2. The particular work of the community is evangelical work (Apostolic and Missionary). Its call is wholly to serve God and at the same time work for the spiritual salvation and physical welfare of its fellows.

3. The purpose of the Community is: a) to spread some knowledge of the Gospel in and beyond the Ararat Field. b) To cultivate a holy life among its members. c) To give real Christian instruction in general to the younger generation, and to celebrate the atonement of Christ in all places.

4. For the realization of this purpose the Community accepts as the essential means the preaching of the Gospel, and as a subsidiary means instruction, through Church, school and printing press.

5. The evangelical community Churches are called evangelical Congregational Churches, to distinguish them from the other Christian (evangelical or non-evangelical) churches and denominations. The Missionary at Erzeroum has assisted in past times in evangelical work both economically and morally, but now the American Board Mission does not assist either evangelical or educational work. I am glad to say that now by the grace of circumstances there is wide ground for work. "The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

There are at present in the Erivan region 97 families of this community, with 477 members; and in the Alexandropol region 29 families with 154 members; while among the refugees from Turkey in the city of Erivan and vicinity there are 150 evangelical families with 461 members. Of this total of 1088 persons, 164 are communicant members. There are working among them four pastors, nine evangelists and teachers, and six women teachers, besides numerous other trained or untrained leaders.

The U. S. Shipping Board steamer "Mopang," which brought Miss Mary E. Kinney and her goods to this city from Nicomedia, went from here into the Black Sea to deliver merchandise in Bulgaria and Roumania, but struck a floating mine off the harbor of Bourgas, Bulgaria, and sank. The crew were all saved, but lost whatever they had. The ship is a total loss.

RUSSIAN MISERY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The *Bosphore* says:—"Since the unlucky thought of General Wrangel which brought to Constantinople a whole floating city, charity here has been busy trying to care for the limitless Russian misery. The Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross, of the Union of Zemstvos, and of the Union of Russian Reunited Towns, has published a report about this, which shows that the situation of the Russian refugees in the city and in the islands is getting alarmingly worse. According to this report, the number of refugees, including the Russians in the camps at Gallipoli, Lennos, Chataldja, but without counting those that have gone to Serbia and Bulgaria, reaches approximately 75,000. Ten per cent. only have the means of self-support. Of the other 68,000, 45,000 are receiving their food from the French authorities, and about 6,000 from the American Red Cross. The French have been compelled since the last of April to reduce their rations; and it cannot be expected that France will make unlimited sacrifices. The Russians will always be deeply grateful, says the report, for the help given them by France and America in these days of distress. But in consequence of these privations, the feebler are wasting away, and mortality is increasing among the tuberculous and those enfeebled by limited diet. Many cases could be cited as proof of this. The expense of rationing these refugees will not be more than 5,000,000 francs, certainly less than 7,000,000 per month; and this expense will diminish day by day as the refugees emigrate to various places. In comparison with national budgets, these figures are insignificant.

"The Russian organizations are entirely without resources to help the extreme cases. All they have has been distributed, but has been hardly enough, and there is nothing in sight for the future. The foreign organizations, notably the American Red Cross, which have done much for the relief of the refugees, are reducing also, and looking for entire withdrawal of their aid. The International Red Cross will feed the children for three months more. Here again there is no outlook for the future. The work of aiding the refugees, carried on without far-sighted plans, had till now a palliative nature. The matter of a plan was mentioned, but has not been decided on. The Russian societies were hampered by lack of means and of fixed income. The refugees have not dispersed, and very few have found work. Neither in Constantinople nor at the islands have they been able to find work. There is no work in Constantinople. We must give up this false hope. Nor must we hope that the refugees of themselves will emigrate to other countries. Yet the experiment of sending them to lands where living is cheaper than here, has given good results, a systematic partition of the refugee mass by methodical emigration seems the only hopeful plan of successfully solving the difficult problem.

"It has been rumored that the Russian organizations want to keep the refugees from migrating; but this is not true, on the contrary they are favoring such migration and are offering to help in each case. The inquiries in the Bal-

kans lead to the belief that if some financial help can be secured, a large number of refugees can be sent to Jugo-Slavia; but this is impossible without such help. There is no use creating illusions. Exaggerated and unfounded rumors have started as to an immediate and spontaneous migration of tens of thousands into Serbia; such stories complicate the situation.

"The report closes with the statement that under present conditions, with no set plan, with no means of sending off the refugees, with insufficient feeding and the reduction of foreign help, a large number of these unfortunates are doomed to die. The methods used till now have not furnished the needed relief, and something must be done. There is only one way to lessen the Russian misery, and that is to hasten emigration to countries where living is less costly and where the refugees can find work. There is also this way,—and we say it plainly despite contrary rumors,—the workingmen and the common people can be repatriated to Soviet Russia. These persons, expatriated in spite of themselves, have nothing to lose, and nothing to fear from the Bolshevik authorities."

According to the Armenian daily *Djagdamard*, there have been further fruitless negotiations between the Bolsheviks and the revolutionary Armenian government at Zangeour, in the southeastern Caucasus. A Soviet delegation sent from Erivan to Zangeour proposed to the latter government complete political amnesty if they would capitulate absolutely. The revolutionists made the following conditions:—that the entire independence of Armenia be guaranteed; that a mixed government be instituted; and that the soldiers of the Red army be not allowed in the Armenian uplands. The Soviet delegation would not accept these conditions and returned to Erivan. A deputation of the mountain peasants then went to Erivan to suggest the temporary cessation of hostilities and the union of all elements in case the Soviet regime should in time prove its administrative ability; but the Erivan committee refused this too, and threatened to occupy Zangeour by force. Even before negotiations were over, some troops were sent toward Zangeour and hostilities began. But when the revolutionary troops had occupied Norashin, two regiments of Bolshevik troops went over to them, and the rest of the Red forces showed a disinclination to fight in the mountains. The struggle still goes on.

THE KOURDISH UPRISING

Noureddin Pasha, Commandant of the Nationalist forces in the Kourdish regions of Anatolia, has published in the Turkish daily *Irade-i-Millie* of Sivas a manifesto in which he declares that since the Kourdish movement has been entirely put down, the censorship on letters and telegrams has been suppressed in the provinces of Sivas, Maamouret-el-Aziz and Diarbekir, in the districts of Malatia, Zara, Tokat and elsewhere. He asserts that the sentences imposed by default by the independence tribunal of Sivas in regard to the instigators of the movement will be carried out, and he invites these instigators to give themselves up to the Kemalist

authorities, assuring them that severe measures will not be taken against them. The Turkish papers in Asia Minor are congratulating Nouredin Pasha for his suppression of this insurrection.

On the other hand, the Turkish daily *Heri* of this city prints the following statement made by a traveler just returned from Anatolia:—"The Constantinople papers talk of a revolt in Kourdistan. I assure you there has been nothing of the sort. Lately, or rather about four months ago, there was a little case of brigandage at Umranié, which was immediately suppressed by the army, and the guilty parties punished. At the present time, calm reigns in these regions. In fact, we simply laugh at such propaganda. The Kourds have no idea at all of separating from Turkey. Every day Moustafa Kemal and the Great National Assembly are receiving from the Kourdish sheikhs and notables testimonials of their faithfulness."

The Armenian daily *Djagadamard* refers to the declarations of Mr. Churchill recently in the House of Commons, as to the desire of the Kourds to unite with Mesopotamia on condition that Kourdistan as well should be under the administration of the British High Commissioner; and it adds:—"The Kourdish people have risen because, in spite of the hard lessons of history, the dominant element persists in holding under its exclusive control all the heterogeneous elements of this country, which it excites and arms against one another. These time-worn methods of Turkish diplomacy have opened the eyes of the Kourds who are not willing to have recourse to arms, and have appealed to a foreign nation so as not to be exposed to an insupportable tyranny. Let those who have for centuries attributed to foreign instigation every turmoil that results from internal policy realize this time that the cancer is to be found in the very heart of the Turkish organism. Why these revolts of Arabs, of the Yemen, of the Albanians, the Druzes, the Circassians and the Abazzes, — all Mohammedan — elements, if not because they have all become discontented, like the Christian elements, with a regime of unbearable tyranny."

MISSIONS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

In the early part of 1821, Levi Parsons of the American Board made a trip to Jerusalem, while his companion Pliny Fisk stayed in Smyrna. The three months from February to May were spent in and around the sacred city; but then it seemed best to withdraw. Mr. Parsons writes:

May 7th. When I arrived at Jerusalem it was my design to pass the heat of the summer on Mount Lebanon. In consequence of civil commotions which had commenced there, I relinquished the idea and determined to retire to Bethlehem. Soon after the Passover, the Greeks in Palestine were thrown into greatest confusion by an order from government to surrender their arms, and the by arrest of the Russian consul at Jaffa. All who could be spared from the monastery had fled; others settled down with the determination to await the event. In such a confusion as this, I found but little prospect of a quiet summer, either for study or for affording in-

struction to others. After seeking the Divine direction, and with a full conviction that Palestine is a station of high importance, as it respects the execution of benevolent designs, — I came to the conclusion that it was best to return to some of the islands of the Archipelago, till the heat of the summer is past. I turned my attention to the Archipelago more particularly with the expectation of joining brother Fisk, in the preparation of tracts to be distributed in different languages among the pilgrims who shall attend the next annual celebration.

May 8. At six in the morning, left the holy city Jerusalem, and arrived at Rama a little past mid-day. At the Greek monastery I was received with every expression of friendship. After some refreshment, set out for Jaffa and arrived before sunset.

May 9. I found a vessel bound to Scio. Agreed with the captain for a passage at less than half the sum which I was obliged to give for a passage from Smyrna to Jaffa. At sunset, left Jaffa, in company with the presiding priest of the church at Gethsemane, and a multitude of pilgrims. The report that the Russian consul at Acre had been beheaded, excited a great alarm, and the pilgrims were glad to escape from imminent danger.

12. Early in the morning arrived at the port of the ancient Paphos, Cyprus, two miles from the house of the Greek bishop. In consequence of contrary winds, and especially in consequence of sickness among the pilgrims, we were permitted to refresh ourselves on shore for the day. The bishop's hearing of our arrival, sent bread, cheese and wine for our refreshment.

15. Had some profitable conversation with the Greek priest who accompanied us. I requested him to prove from the Scriptures the articles of his creed, such as the duty of offering prayers to the Virgin Mary, praying for the dead, etc. He declined, and appealed to the Fathers. He added: "The Bible is not capable of affording instruction without the aid of the Holy Fathers." But in what a deplorable situation, I replied, does this place the greater part of Christians! They must search a thousand folio volumes to learn their duty. Where is there one out of ten thousand that would not die in ignorance of the will of God? With regard to confessions, the Greek priest said: "If a man commit a great offence, he must go to the bishop, tell his fault, and then supply the church with candles and oil, and give of his substance to feed the poor." Not a word said about repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

24. Passed Rhodes on the west side. Towards evening, made a short tarry in the port of an Island near Rhodes. Here our vessel was almost miraculously preserved. We were driven, by some imprudence of the sailors, within a few feet of a bed of rocks, and for some time it appeared impossible to escape shipwreck. The pilgrims seeing their danger, began to make the cross and to offer prayers to the Virgin Mary. Not like the dying Stephen did they commit their spirits into the hands of the Lord Jesus.

June 2. Arrived at Samos, and was invited to take a room in the house of the English Consul, Mr. Spathi.

7. Visited the French Consul and dined with him. He spoke decidedly in favor of the efforts which are making to distribute the Holy Scriptures in the common Greek. Few, he remarked, understood the Testament in the ancient language. This remark is made by every intelligent Greek, and still the church service, the prayers, the singing, the reading of the Testament, are in the ancient language. Thousands attend service for years, and remain almost as ignorant of the Bible as the heathen.

25. A Greek priest of some distinction gave me the following statement with regard to all the churches and monasteries of Samos. Monasteries on the island, 15; monks, 100; churches, 300; priests, 150; villages, 38; in Vathi, the principal village, are 1000 houses and 8 churches.

NOTES

THE NEAR EAST

The Greeks appear to have begun an advance from the Brousa region eastward, and are reported to have occupied Yeni Shehir and Hassan Pasha. Greek aviators have been heavily bombing Kütahia, Eski Shehir and Afion Kara Hissar where Kemalists troops are concentrated.

The Emir Faisal is reported to have arrived at Baghdad, where he was received by the British High Commissioner.

OTHER LANDS

The French press is extremely bitter against what it regards as a travesty of justice at Leipzig, where General von Stenger was acquitted of the charge of murdering unarmed French prisoners.

The announcement in our issue of two weeks ago about the Poughkeepsie boatrace was entirely mistaken, though based on the American wireless service. The race on June 22nd was won by the Navy crew, who won from California by four lengths, with Cornell third, Pennsylvania fourth, Syracuse fifth and Columbia sixth and last. The Princeton crew, champions at two miles, did not enter this three-mile event.

President Harding has taken the momentous step of asking the principal allied powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, if they are prepared to participate in a conference at Washington on the subject of limitation of armaments. If so he will issue formal invitations for such a conference. As the question of limitation of armaments has a close relation to the Pacific and Far Eastern problem, the President also suggests that the powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this

conference the consideration of all matters referring to this with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. This has been communicated to all powers concerned, and China also has been invited to take part in the discussion relating to the Far Eastern problem.

Work has been resumed in the English coal mines, with great vigor. It is stated that the strike just ended cost the British Isles in the neighborhood of Ls1g. 250,000,000.

PERSONAL

Richard Stancliff came on May 23rd to rejoice the hearts of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Corley of the American University of Beirut. He is the fourth Richard in the College community of boys, and is the fourteenth consecutive boy born in the American Mission and University Community in Syria. "War babies," says Dr. Cruikshank.

Dr. and Mrs. G. E. White of Marsovan and their daughter, Miss Margaret B. White of the Constantinople Y.W.C.A., and Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, the new Foreign Secretary of the American Board, left Sunday evening by train for Sofia, on their way to Samokov. Mr. Riggs expects to return in week, but the others will remain for about three weeks.

Miss Minnie B. Mills and Miss Sarah E. Snell left yesterday returning to Smyrna. Miss Snell goes on thence to the United States, where she expects to spend about three months, returning in the late fall for settlement work in Smyrna.

Miss Johansen and Mr. Garside, of the Near East Relief, who started for Harput last week, were for some reason not allowed to land at Samsoun and are returning to Constantinople.

Messrs. Wilson Fowle and Lewis Heck returned last week from a trip to Angora, going and returning by way of Ineboli.

NOTICE

Two promenade concerts are announced by the Hissar Charity Society, to be given on the terrace of Robert College in the moonlight; the first will be on the evening of Wednesday, July 20th, and the second on Saturday, August 20th, in each case from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock. These concerts are under the high patronage of Admiral and Mrs. Bristol. They are given, like the one arranged last summer, for the benefit of the charitable work of the Society. The distinguished band of the Gordon Highlanders has been engaged to give the July concert. The admission to these Promenade Moonlight Concerts is One Lira each, or tickets may be obtained for both concerts for 175 piastres. Application may be made to Prof. E. J. Fisher, Robert College.

SUNDAY SERVICES July 17, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL, 11 a.m. Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 10.45 a.m. Rev. F. W. MacCallum D.D.
 MEMORIAL CHURCH 10.30 a.m. Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE July 12th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	145	20 leva	0.26
Pound sterling	5.38	20 marks	0.38 ³ / ₄
20 francs	2.30	20 kronen	0.03 ³ / ₄
20 lire	1.39	Gold lira	6.10
20 drachmas	1.59		

BAKER'S L^{TD.}

370 — Pera — 370

We claim to have the largest and
 best selected stock of

Men's Shirts and Pyjamas
 in Constantinople

White Evening Shirts
White Tennis Shirts
Zephyr Shirts
Ceylon Flannel Shirts
Khaki Shirts

Also **Ladies' Shirts and Blouses**

Silk : Cotton : Linen : Muslin : Viyella
 Over 2,000 just now ready

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT TAILOR

Has moved to
 More attractive quarters

in

MEIDANDJIK, KUTCHUK TURKIA HAN
 Second floor

(Next to Kenadjian Han)

Opposite Turkish Post Office, Stamboul
 Phone. Stamboul 1951.

JACOB TURTCHOUNIAN**Banking Accounts in Foreign Currencies**

The CONSTANTINOPLE OFFICE of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is prepared to open on its books Accounts—Sight or Time Deposits—in all the principal currencies of the world, for those who desire to keep their funds in such form. In all cases interest will allowed.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**A Complete International Bank**

YILDIZ HAN
 Rue Kurekdjiler,
 GALATA

Main Office, 140 Broadway, New York

Telephone: Pera 2600—2604

Cable Address: GARRITUS

NEW YORK
PARISLONDON
LE HAVRELIVERPOOL
BRUSSELS

Paid up Capital and Surplus \$ 50,000,000
 Total Assets exceed \$800,000,000

CUNARD LINE

Regular Service of cargo steamers
from Constantinople to London, Liverpool,
Antwerp, New-York & Boston.

Also Passenger service from the
Piraeus to New-York.

For rates, etc., apply to

WALTER SEAGER and Co. Ltd.

Tchinili Rihtim Han, Galata.